

BOSTON

DRY GOODS COMPANY

SELLING OUT

Sale.

Powerful Reminders

THESE PRICES ARE

OF WHERE

You Should Spend Your Money

Profits Not Only Have Been

Kissed "Good Bye"

—BUT—

Losses are encountered at every

turn, in our mad haste to convert

goods into MONEY.

Oil Red Prints, black 3 1/2 c

ures, Marked Down to.....

White Donet Flannel, 3 1/2 c

Marked Down to.....

Bow for 25c.

1,000 Extra Large Size, Extra

Fine Quality Cotton, Extra

Towels, (also 20 by 40 inches)

Worn 12 1/2, Reduced to..... 7 1/2 c

Hostery

Men's part Wool Shaker Socks,

Reduced to..... 29c

Men's Black Silk Hose, Hems-

dorf black, were 50c, Reduced to..... 29c

Ladies' half Wool Black Cash-

mere Hose, Seamless, Re-

duced to..... 12 1/2 c

Ladies' half Wool Black Cash-

mere Hose, Seamless, Reduced to..... 19c

Ladies' French Lisle Thread

Hose, fast black tops, high

color tops, Reduced to..... 29c

Ladies' Reeced-lined Hose, full

regain, double heels, extra

fine, worth 25c, Marked

Down to..... 14c

Misses' Black Cashmere Wool

Hose, Seamless, Reduced to..... 12 1/2 c

Boys' heavy Bicycle Black

Hose, size 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2,

Reduced to..... 19c

Misses' Black Reeced-lined

Hose, Extra Fine Seamless, Re-

duced to..... 12 1/2 c

Infants' Warmest All-Wool,

fast black, stocking tops and

Seamless, Reduced to..... 14c

Underwear

Ladies' Jersey Ribb Vests, long

sleeved, Winter weight, Re-

duced to..... 14c

Ladies' Jersey Ribb Vests and

Pants, Reeced-lined, made out

of selected Egyptian Cotton, per-

fected buttons, neck, ribbed bot-

toms, worth 40c, Reduced to..... 29c

Ladies' Combination Suits, worth

75c, Reduced to..... 45c

Gents' Underwear

Gents' Fine Merino Cambric

Underwear, worth 50c, Re-

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

IT IS DISCUSSED BY COMMISSIONER

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Necessity of the Extension—Dim-

nution of Enforcement—Applica-

tion of the Law in In-

diana—Capital News.

Washington, D. C., October 26.—The

extension of civil service and the gen-

eral political assessment cases were dis-

cussed to-day by Civil Service Com-

missioner Roosevelt in an interview

with a Boston reporter. Mr. Roose-

velt said: "Every fall, as the election

comes, the need of radical sweeping

extension of the classified service be-

comes more and more apparent. All

the Government service, not under the

present civil service law, forms a vast

bribery chest, by means of which is

gained an unhealthy stimulus to po-

litical activity of that very class. A com-

missioner would be most sorry to see

interested in politics. The enorm-

ous bulk of officers have really no

business to do, and they should be ap-

pointed wholly without regard to po-

litical considerations. They should be

kept just so long as they do their

duty well.

It is mere nonsense and dishonest

nonsense to say that the civil service

is a failure. It is the result of a mis-

management of the law. It is the result

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CHINESE UTTERLY ROUTED

JAPANESE TROOPS AGAIN VIC-

TORIOUS AT THE YALOO.

Two Hundred Chinese Killed—Jap-

anese Loss Ninety-Five Killed and

Wounded—Chinese to Make

a Stand at Kullenchas.

Chemulpo, October 26.—Dispatches

from W. J. dated midnight, give ad-

ditional details of the battle fought be-

tween the Chinese and Japanese across

the Yaloo river. General Nodzu, the

Japanese chief of staff, it appears, suc-

ceeded in getting the main body of the

Japanese army across the Yaloo river

without mishap before daylight on

Thursday. Then Colonel Sato was sent

forward at the head of a flying column

of the right bank of the river. In

spite of the fact that he had no artill-

ery at his disposal, Colonel Sato im-

mediately attacked the Chinese, and

a fierce fight followed. The Chinese fought

desperately and stubbornly. The at-

tack began at 10 o'clock in the morning

and continued until noon, when the

Chinese began wavering, broke and

retired in great disorder, falling back

upon Kullenchas.

The troops commanded by Colonel

Sato, after the Chinese had retired, set

to work upon the demolition of the for-

tifications of Kullenchas. Inside the for-

tifications were found a large number

of prisoners, among whom was a

Chinese general. The Japanese, es-

corted the prisoners, then marched in

the direction of the Chinese position

with the intention of rejoining it.

The number of Chinese wounded is not

known, but it is expected that the

Chinese were far outnumbered. The

Japanese lost 95 killed and 100

wounded. The Chinese lost 200

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SHORT THIS ACCOUNTS

A TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE COMMITS SUICIDE WITH POISON.

A Robbery at Elkhart—Restored to Health Through Faith—A Fire at Marion—Chopped Into Small Pieces—Item.

A Robbery at Elkhart—Restored to Health Through Faith—A Fire at Marion—Chopped Into Small Pieces—Item.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Columbus, October 26.—Daniel McClellan, now and for four years past trustee of Clifty township, a defeated Democratic candidate for county auditor, committed suicide today by taking poison at his home in Clifty township. He was known to be short in his township accounts four to five thousand dollars. It is also alleged that he forged a note for \$300 and one of \$5 a few days ago.

A ROBBERY AT ELKHART.

A Stranger Bally Beaten by a Pretended Patrolman.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, October 26.—William Roberts, a stranger in the West, who returned to Elkhart, a few days ago, was accosted early this morning at the Clover Leaf railway station. In that place, by a man who claimed to be a patrolman, he was robbed of his money and a watch. The policeman led him to the eastern part of the town, and striking him several stunning blows with a club, told him to get out of town. Roberts, a well-known business man, related his story to the night-watchman, but his assailant has not been discovered.

A New Gas Company.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, October 26.—The promoters of the Wabash Fuel Company, of this city, composed largely of manufacturers who are interested in the advance of the city, the natural gas company have twenty thousand dollars of stock subscribed and expect shortly to have the full amount. The company, taking the state that when this sum is raised investors stand ready to take the other thirty-five thousand dollars. The promoters hope to bring natural gas to Wabash through the new line by next spring. At a meeting of the stockholders held last night, S. W. Wilson, T. W. White, Geo. K. K. C. H. Lawton, W. G. Thompson and T. W. King were elected directors. S. Wilson is president, and M. M. Henderson, secretary.

Restored to Health Through Faith.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, October 26.—Abram Stonefield, of Marietta, after seventeen years' confinement to bed by reason of illness, resulting from paralysis, has recovered his health. He had been in bed for seventeen years, and it was said that he was told by H. W. H. who died for sinners that he would recover when he had atoned for his own sins and those of his neighbors. He was found sitting up in bed and speculating on a possibility of being able to walk. Soon he found that he had use of his limbs. Friends and acquaintances have called to verify the report of his convalescence, and to all of whom he says that he was cured by faith. Mr. Stonefield is a widowed sister, both of whom are known for their charitable deeds.

Action to Recover School Funds.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Lafayette, October 26.—The attorney in this case, George A. Smith, was put upon oath today, it is an action against W. W. W. who is the treasurer of the city school board, and it asks for an alternative writ, compelling Walker, as said treasurer, to pay over to the county school board the sum of \$1,000, the balance of the tuition fund on hand at the close of the school year, July 1, 1886.

A Fire at Marion—Loss \$7,000.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Marion, October 26.—The Gray iron foundry was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$7,000. The Continental and Hanover, of New York. S. G. Crowell sold his fourth interest in the foundry several days ago, and the transfer was made this morning.

Chopped Into Small Pieces.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Greenburg, October 26.—Yesterday while William Harbert, of Milwaukee, was operating a corn-sheller, his arm was caught by the machine, and he was killed. The corn sheller was a new one, and the arm was caught in the hopper.

A Lynx at Large.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, October 26.—The wild animal has been seen in the woods near here. It was seen by a man who was out hunting. The animal was seen in the woods near here, and it was said that it was a lynx. So far no armed man has succeeded in coming within range of the beast.

General State News.

Ohio Millstone that was burning on a hill near Columbus.

The Crawfordville Telephone Company is putting in its plant, and patrons will be served by the company.

Three well-preserved skeletons of aborigines were found in a gravel pit in Clinton township.

Charles Kiger, connected with the Daily Ledger, at Noblesville, and Miss Rebecca Nicolson, of Ellettsville, have been united in marriage.

Bill Truax, working in the railway shops at Ellettsville, was killed by a flying fragment of a board while operating a saw, and died of his wounds.

L. and M. Cronquist have purchased 120,000 pounds of gunpowder, one farmer has sold his gunpowder to the other.

Louis J. Babilya, Democratic candidate for Representative of the 1st district, was quietly married in June last. The secret was kept from their friends until last evening.

John Spicer, who cultivated nine acres of cabbage the past season, has 100 heads. He found them in the garden, and he found them in the garden.

The W. C. T. U. of Anderson have resolved to support the movement looking for an attempt to change the governor's election, and the ladies will offer their talents at the several precincts in which the meeting is held.

The Indiana brewers are holding a conference at Evansville, to discuss the proposed changes in the excise laws, to which the attention of the next Legislature will be directed. The brewers claim to have lost \$40,000 during the past year by reason of defective laws.

Edward Brower, of Syracuse, while attending the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, was killed by a falling beam of a building.

Dr. Martin, of the City Dispensary, attended the funeral of a young man who had been killed by a falling beam of a building.

In some unknown way a report appeared at Indianapolis that the city was about to be destroyed by incendiaries. This came to the knowledge of the insurance companies, and they began asking for the cancellation of policies. It is not known how the report originated, but it caused much confusion and no little alarm.

A special election will be held in Noble township, Wabash county, on the 2nd of December, on the proposition to vote \$5,000 to the Big Four Railway Company, to build a branch line from the Michigan division, recently destroyed by fire. In consideration of the sum of \$5,000, the company agrees to expend \$20,000 in making improvements at Wabash.

The daily press of Kokomo roasted the police authorities for calling out the department to "draw out" a youngster wanted for civil disobedience, and who had endeavored himself under a house where a timid officer feared to go. The boy quickly escaped, and the police were left with the influence of streams of water.

While this was being done there was a fire in a building in another part of the city, and both the Tribune and the Herald were called out to the scene.

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IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

SECRETARY REILEY AND THE PENSION DEPARTMENT RULES.

Democrat and Republican Attending Each Other's Meetings This Year—Republicans Open a New Home.

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Democrat

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The present Board of County Commissioners has been wasteful, extravagant and unbusinesslike in the expenditure of public money. The detailed figures and facts which we have published from time to time prove this conclusively. As all the members of the board are Democrats, the board's recklessness and incompetence, if nothing worse, can not fall upon the Democratic party in this county. Inasmuch, moreover, as the Republican candidates for County Commissioners to be elected this year are certainly as good men as the Democratic candidates, if not, indeed, as we believe they are, better men, we are most decidedly of the opinion that all men who look simply at the promises to be best for the county, should cast their votes for the Republican nominees.

At the same time we must confess that we have not much faith in any permanent improvement in county government under the present system, especially in a county like Marion. Indianapolis contains three-fourths of the people of the county and pays some 80 per cent. of the taxes. It has, and can have, only one member of the Board of Commissioners. The two men from the country districts control the board, and the tendency with these is to consider it their function to get all they can out of the city for the benefit of the outlying towns. Virtually the people of Indianapolis are taxed for county purposes without representation. That is to say, while they are in the vast majority and possess the great bulk of the property, they have no controlling voice as to the tax rate, nor as to the use to which the money shall be put.

The County Commissioners have too much power, at least in large and densely populated counties. There is no check upon them, except the limits of possible indebtedness and tax rate, fixed by constitution and statute. Up to these limits they can do what they please. Unnecessary debts may be incurred; money may be expended for useless bridges or other objects; a tax rate beyond legitimate necessities may be imposed, and there is no body and no power to review the board's actions. The law does not adequately determine the methods by which contracts shall be let and supplies be purchased. One is hearing always of favorite contractors and pet dealers in supplies. The trail of the job, or at least of favoritism, is over all the board's proceedings. The reports it makes are so framed that they fail to give a clear idea to the tax-payers of the exact state of the county's finances.

We have no hope, we say, of permanent improvement so long as the present system prevails. With the kind of men we elect to the board, long continuance of one party in power is sure to result in the conditions we see existing now. But we are decidedly of the opinion that temporary improvement, at least, may be had by a change in the political complexion of the board. The new broom will sweep clean, or cleaner, for a time. A halt will be called to the present reckless and irresponsible management, and the light will be turned on. The duty of all good citizens is to vote for the Republican candidates for County Commissioners.

The board fixes the tax levy and spends the money; that is, it exercises both the important legislative function of voting supplies and the administrative function of spending them. These two functions may be lodged with entire safety, perhaps, in the same hands in sparsely populated counties, but in counties like Marion the system is sure to be attended with extravagance and scandal, if not downright rascality.

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A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies is about to open, and as the financial situation has not changed materially for the better since the last session there is a renewal of anxiety. As a matter of fact, the situation which has confronted the Crispi ministry since its assumed control has never changed. It presents to-day the same vexatious problems. The country is spending a good deal more than its revenue, and the ministry seems unable to remove the cause of the deficit. There has been a great deal of trimming, but there must be a great deal more before the balance is changed to the right side of the ledger. The deficit to be reported to the Deputies at the approaching session is estimated at 60,000,000 lire, or \$120,000,000. It is said that the government will propose to meet the deficit by increasing the taxes 40,000,000 lire, and by a reduction of 20,000,000 in expenditures.

A dispatch bringing this information adds naively enough that it is out of the question to reduce the army, and that the knife will have to be applied to the civil list. The civil offices are overcrowded, and ever since the Crispi ministry came into power, plans for reducing the number of employees have been considered. But herein is one of the greatest difficulties of the whole situation. The young gentlemen of Italy must have employment. Italy is about the poorest place in the world for young men with their own way to make. Such opportunities as we know in this country do not offer there at all. The feudal idea is still prevalent, and it is natural that the sons of noble houses should turn to the government for employment. A great many are cared for in the army and navy, both of which establishments are out of proportion to the revenues of the country, and are only maintained because the country dare not break the alliance. Others are provided for in the civil departments of the government. In all of this there is more or less philanthropy on the part of the least able of the governments of the world to indulge in it.

Such of the Italian newspapers as are unfriendly to Crispi, predict the fall of his ministry, at an early day. It is difficult to see what would be gained by this. When Crispi went into office the last time he was almost a last hope. The situation has not changed greatly for the worse under his administration. Something a good deal more radical than a change of ministries must occur before the country finds relief. An essential primary stroke would be the abandonment of the silly contract by which the poverty-stricken little kingdom maintains a great army and navy merely as auxiliary to the armed forces of two other countries. With independence once established it would be a comparatively easy matter to reduce current expenditures and to cut down the national debt.

Of course, the theory that it was Crispi's purpose to excite a riot is ridiculous. Even if it were true it would not make the conduct of those who fell into

his trap any the less reprehensible. But it is not true. The whole incident simply illustrates the intolerance with which colored people treat those of their own race who dissent from them on political questions. It is all said enough, but perhaps we ought not to expect anything else when we remember that tolerance is not fashionable even among white men. We must insist, however, that no man's personality is so sacred as to warrant an illegal and violent assault upon the man who attacks. When we do get ready to establish a censorship in the United States—and we hope and believe that that day is a long way off—it is not probable that we shall intrude the duties of so responsible a position to a Yellow Bridge mob.

POLITICS AND THE MILITIA.

The stirring events of the midsummer are, it appears, to be considered in relation to the impending election. A series of questions prepared by a committee representing a number of the labor unions has been sent to candidates for the Legislature, and one of the principal inquiries is, it is said, as to the attitude of the candidates on the proposition to increase the appropriation for the militia. It is said, furthermore, that a number of the candidates have replied that they are opposed to such increase. In connection with this it is interesting to note that the Adjutant-General has found it necessary to declare, as a general principle, that men who, as members of civic societies take upon themselves obligations with regard to military service, are not to be mustered into the service of the State militia.

The question of increasing the appropriation for the militia should be considered independently of politics or the relation of any kind of civic organizations to the militia. It can not be believed by any sane man or organization of men that the State troops were called out during the past year for any purpose other than the maintenance of order and the support of the usual instruments of the law. The situation that confronted the country last summer was extraordinary, and extraordinary measures were necessary to protect life and property. It would be absurd for any one to assert that there was politics in this; and it is equally silly for any one to pretend that this State or the Federal Government meant to antagonize organized labor. Any organization which undertakes, even indirectly, to cripple the usefulness of the militia or to drag into politics the question of reducing or increasing the appropriations for its support will place themselves in a bad light.

The court of inquiry which has been investigating the insubordination of certain companies of the National Guard of California during the strike troubles has just reported. A number of officers are accused severely for blunders due to incapacity for command or bad judgment. The Sacramento and San Francisco companies which threw down their arms and fraternized with the strikers are denounced as a disgrace to the service. These California instances only emphasize by contrast the efficient service rendered by the Indiana militia in the coal fields, and on the Illinois border. It is not pleasant to speculate on the possible consequences of a refusal of our troops to respond to the call of duty. It is certainly wise for the authorities to guard against the enlistment of men who are not likely to give to the State an undivided loyalty.

THE SWIFT PETITION.

So far as the public knows, the only member of the city government who has answered Mr. Lucius B. Swift's recent communication is Mayor Dennis. This speaks well for the Mayor, but the other gentlemen who were favored by Mr. Swift have not, by their silence, added to their reputation for politeness. Really the matter is one of very great importance, and it is for that reason that we feel compelled to speak of it again. No doubt the assessments have been paid by this time so that nothing can be done to stop the outrage. This is unfortunate in that an opportunity has been lost to teach the politicians a valuable lesson. But it is not too late to impress upon the people of the community a lasting sense of the great wrong which has been done them in using the money which they pay in taxes for the benefit of political machines. That is the sufficient objection to the whole business and it is an objection which has never been met. Taxes are paid for public purposes, and if they are not needed for public purposes they should not be levied or collected. It is no answer to say, as it has been said in the present case, that both political parties are allowed to make assessments. That is no defense at all. Rather it is an aggravation of the wrong. Instead of being compelled to contribute to one campaign fund, the unhappy tax-payer is bled for both funds.

There is simply no escape from the conclusion drawn by Mr. Swift. He has called the attention of the people of Indianapolis to a great outrage, and he has done it in a most effective way. The remedy is in their own hands. A plain illustration: How can militia be objectionable to law-abiding and order-loving citizens? The deportation of Mr. Morton's coachman is not meeting with much favor in any quarter. The Democratic Chicago Post says:

Probably no one will be sorry to see a storm of public denunciation breaking over the head of Secretary Carlisle for his action in the case of Levi Morton's coachman. If the plan for this poor man was intended as a political move it has fallen ineffective. The house of the coachman or most of the fooling most of the time, but it is much too soon to be blinded by buncombe to the meanness and cruelty of the Secretary's course.

In order to suppress lawlessness in Indian Territory it is suggested that the Territory be made a State, but then there would be two more men to go to the Senate.

If the Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray proposes to come home for campaign work, is it not about time he were coming? Perhaps he has thought better of it, and reached the conclusion that this is a good year to leave all the glory of the campaign to others.

Mr. Tom Reed wanders and scatters about as though he did not know where to go next, while Mr. McKinley's tour seems to be under skilled and experienced management.

Can it be that the President failed to put a stamp on that letter?

Autumn.
Through scarlet arches and dusk corridors
The leaves perform a noisy ballet,
And plaintive voices calling at her side,
Her grandeur blanches, sweetest, autumn,
With colors of the gods, from her bright
Woven in her leaves, sweet-flushed as love her-
self, she shall fade away; and where she was
shall be low rustling petals,
And solemn shadow, weight of frost and rain,
Already do the trees, those giant flowers,
The blossoms of the gods, from their bright
Tops shed the splendor, and look down
In silent wonder on the wealth they were
To give to the world, and to the world
His own glad sunshine, make his own fair day,
Begin to darken; waiting hounds the wind,
Strains in the air, the howls on the hill
Slow spreads the fatal gray. Yea, Autumn,
Shining under the wind:
"These colors, memories are they,
The past this beauty wears,
The shadows of the gods, the charm of May,
They will, in the summer's golden store,
They dwell, they shone, and passed away,
'Tis but the glamour of the day,
The glory of the day, that is no more."
—John Vance Cheney in the Dial.

At Harvest.
If we have let our sunny Springtime pass
We have been allowed to toss them on the
And have turned to hear the woodbirds sing;
We have turned aside from labor track;
In bright, delicate fairylands to stray;
And now, when autumn's golden harvest day
With sedate leisure and reckless play
Have a day of golden harvest day;
With bitter grieving for our blighted fate;
And then the lesson of the sadder part;
We will lead to agonized remembrance;
The land is barren now which once was green;
We never can find that which we have been
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Paper can be made from more than one hundred kinds of grasses.
The first oil well in America is said to have been discovered in 1839.
There are but six buildings in the world larger than the Texas State Capitol.
There are signs of a revival of the old-fashioned silhouette as a society affair.
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Looking down from the hilly streets of St. John, N. H., at the black waters of the harbor when the tide is going out, one is astonished to see what appear to be cakes of ice floating seaward. But it is not ice. It is foam, lashed from the water, thickened with mud and sawdust, and driven by the wind into great clots of froth, sometimes a foot thick and several yards in extent, are often seen a couple of miles from the falls. The tide, in its twenty-four-hour rise, completely obliterates the fall at high water, and schooners are floated over the place of it to the saw-mills; but at low water the lights are blown down, and the descent of the "chute" is an enlivening scene.—New York Sun.

CONTEST IN THE SECOND.

INDICATIONS POINT TO THE RE-ELECTION OF BRETZ.

Strength of the Populists in Daviess County Not Worrying Democrats—Hopes of the Parties—The Present Outlook.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Vincennes, October 26.—The Republican State committee has gone so far as to declare that Cravens is the man to elect a Congressman from this (the second) district, but a glance over the district does not reveal the evidence on which the committee bases its declaration. The re-election of John L. Bretz, the present Democratic Representative, seems to be assured. He is probably nearer a seat in the next Congress than any other Democratic candidate in the State unless it be Holman in the Fourth, McNagny in the Twelfth, or Stockings in the Third. Mr. Bretz will not receive the plurality he received two years ago, indeed, it looks as if his plurality might be reduced one-half. If it should be cut in two in the middle he would still have about 1,000. Two years ago he received 1,989 more votes than the Republican candidate, B. M. Willoughby.

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INDICATIONS POINT TO THE RE-ELECTION OF BRETZ.

Strength of the Populists in Daviess County Not Worrying Democrats—Hopes of the Parties—The Present Outlook.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Vincennes, October 26.—The Republican State committee has gone so far as to declare that Cravens is the man to elect a Congressman from this (the second) district, but a glance over the district does not reveal the evidence on which the committee bases its declaration. The re-election of John L. Bretz, the present Democratic Representative, seems to be assured. He is probably nearer a seat in the next Congress than any other Democratic candidate in the State unless it be Holman in the Fourth, McNagny in the Twelfth, or Stockings in the Third. Mr. Bretz will not receive the plurality he received two years ago, indeed, it looks as if his plurality might be reduced one-half. If it should be cut in two in the middle he would still have about 1,000. Two years ago he received 1,989 more votes than the Republican candidate, B. M. Willoughby.

At Harvest.

If we have let our sunny Springtime pass
We have been allowed to toss them on the
And have turned to hear the woodbirds sing;
We have turned aside from labor track;
In bright, delicate fairylands to stray;
And now, when autumn's golden harvest day
With sedate leisure and reckless play
Have a day of golden harvest day;
With bitter grieving for our blighted fate;
And then the lesson of the sadder part;
We will lead to agonized remembrance;
The land is barren now which once was green;
We never can find that which we have been
—Arthur L. Salmon in The Academy.

"SCRAPS."
Pennsylvania has 1,079 building and loan associations.
The Empress of Germany rises at 6 every morning.
Schubert played the violin and piano seven hours a day.
Paper can be made from more than one hundred kinds of grasses.
The first oil well in America is said to have been discovered in 1839.
There are but six buildings in the world larger than the Texas State Capitol.
There are signs of a revival of the old-fashioned silhouette as a society affair.
A north Georgia farmer proposes to make a fence around his land with cotton bales.
Gazing at the grave—Hoy, Chimmy, how's dat for a trout ter heller extr's wid'—Life.

They mean to get a forty-eight distinct diseases of life. No other organ of the body has so many.
In lighting gas has costs 25 per cent. more than electricity.
At the present rate of cutting, it will take but five years to exhaust the timber supply of Texas.
Mrs. Henry Knowlton, of East Sanger, was allowed \$2,000 for a two and one-half feet high, bearing 300 blossoms.
If the United States had as great a relative population as China, it would have a population of 900,000,000 people.
A colored woman who got a divorce from her husband in Shelby county, Miss., was allowed \$2,000 for a two and one-half feet high, bearing 300 blossoms.

The annual report of the Naval Bureau of Equipment shows that it costs over \$500,000 to supply naval vessels with coal.
It has been estimated that it will require eighty-five men working every day for 181 to unearth the entire ruins of Pompeii.
Eighty-one thousand passengers crossed the English Channel in the steamer "Titanic" in 1893.
Mustafa Bey, formerly private physician to the Sultan of Morocco, is said to derive an income of \$100,000 a year from his professional services.

Smiley—Now, remember, I don't want a very large picture. Photographer—All right, sir, please close your mouth.
London, 11-B.
The Hickory nuts are falling at a lively rate in Georgia. The only trouble is, you can't get them to get at the meat—Atlanta Constitution.

At Menzies, near Vienna, during a recent storm, a train of 120 passenger coaches and a freight train of 200 freight cars, totaling 320 cars, were derailed, and the train was wrecked to a depth of three feet, impeding traffic for hours.

The speed of the new British torpedo boat, the "Hedgehog," is 20 knots an hour. It is nearly thirty-four miles an hour. The boat is 120 feet long.

Mr. Alexander McRoberts, of Duluth, Minn., is generally regarded as the originator of the whaleback boats now in use on the Great Lakes. He says, "I don't want to claim to him in a dream."
Peasant—What has just insured his farm-house? What would I get if my house should be burned down? Neighbor—All right, sir, please close your mouth.
London, 11-B.

The volcano of Galatunggo, in Java, which in October 8, 1822, broke forth and killed about 3,000 people, is again erupting, and several villages are reported to have been destroyed by the flowing lava.

John Hunsman, of La Crosse, Wis., had a busy day a short time ago. In the morning he was shot by a man who was an amateur marksman. In the afternoon he was shot by a man who was an amateur marksman. In the evening he was shot by a man who was an amateur marksman. In the morning he was shot by a man who was an amateur marksman. In the afternoon he was shot by a man who was an amateur marksman. In the evening he was shot by a man who was an amateur marksman.

Until two years ago only the fins and tails of sharks were cut off, dried and made use of, but now the whole skins are being made into coats. A leather by a new process. Nearly all the fins and tails are still taken from sharks, where they are collected from the coast to \$200 a ton.

Bullwag is going ahead. The twenty-fifth number of the "Masthead" dimly has just reached England, in which it is announced that the site of the late King's kraal is to be turned into a race-course, and a string band is to play every Sunday afternoon in the King's Kraal Gardens.

Manager—The idea in your play is as old as the hills. It has been done before, Playwright—Well, it occurs in one of the tragedies of Aeschylus. Playwright—That's all right, but you must not copy right in ahead of him. There is a chance for a suit—Brooklyn Life.

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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

DOWN WITH THE A. P. A.

No Good American Should Vote for

The A. P. A. or the A. P. A. Ticket.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis News.

I read an article in The News last

week which set forth the principles of

the organization known as the A. P. A.

The members, it appears, are sworn not

to vote for, employ, or in any way trade

or transact business with a Catholic.

I think no organization could be more

contemptible. A thief who clubs over

your ransom to rob you shows some

bravery as compared with these men,

for he, at least, takes chances of his

life. But men of the A. P. A. slip by a

back way into a hall and take a secret

oath to rob a Catholic of what justly

belongs to him under the constitution of

the United States. Such action is cowardly.

A man's religion is a very sacred

thing, he is a Jew or a Christian of

any denomination. The whole Chris-

tian world denounced Russia a few years

ago, and justly so, for the course it took

in driving the Jews out of Russia; and

here we find a class of men in an oath-

bound organization seeking to ally

themselves with the Democratic

party, in another with the Republican

party, and where neither party will have

anything to do with them, they make

their own nominations. We find also in

many States the Democratic party is an

A. P. A. party, which is false. The Demo-

cratic party has taken sides with the

A. P. A. in trying to divert the cam-

paign from the main issue. In Michi-

gan the Democratic party has nominated

Spenner O. Fisher for Governor, who is

known to be an active A. P. A. The

Hon. E. E. Tamm, a Democratic nomi-

nee for Congress, has written a letter

to the chairman of the State central

committee denouncing the Republican

Governor, charging him with being an

A. P. A., and asking that he be re-

moved from the ticket. I have seen no

account of this in any Democratic paper.

In Chicago neither party would recog-

nize them on their tickets, and they have

nominated a ticket of their own. In

New York they opposed Morton's nomi-

nation for the reason that he had sent

his daughter to a Catholic school. Now,

the A. P. A. paper of New York de-

nounces Morton's nomination, and his

acceptance he said: "Under the consti-

tution of the United States, as well as

the organic law of this State, all citi-

zens are placed on a footing of ab-

solute equality before the law. This

principle, not only because it is obligatory

as a statute, but because it is a funda-

mental principle of the Republic, is the

basis of the full freedom in the worship

of the Almighty God."

The first Republican convention that

assembled in Pittsburgh inserted in its

platform a clause guaranteeing the right

of every man to worship God according

to the dictates of his own conscience.

There is no doubt but that they

are now in the hands of thousands of

the A. P. A. men in the Republican

party, but I think there are quite as many

who are Democrats. In some localities they

have crept into conventions, and nomi-

nated some of their men for local offices.

In this country there is no A. P. A. man

on the Republican legislative ticket. There

may be one or two candidates for

county offices on the Republican

county ticket, and I am quite certain

there are one or two on the Democratic

county ticket.

On the township ticket, I feel sure

that a number of Republicans belong to

the organization, as well as a number of

Democrats. In some localities they

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The hotels are filled with commercial

men from our great trade centers, each

striving to reap some of the harvest.

This revival of trade and industry is

tripping.

Eighteen months ago a man who owns

five iron manufacturing plants in

Youngstown, O., said: "The tariff re-

solution has ruined my business." He

shut a few of his plants, and is running

blast in all five of his plants, and is

building another as fast as money can

show it alone.

I meet men who have their fingers on

the most sensitive part of the industrial

pulse—the managers of places of amuse-

ment, for it is from the wage-earners

that most of the dollars come that find

their way into the box-office of the

theater. And it is the theater that first

among the first of things to be dispensed

with when hard times begin to pinch.

You have only to stand and look at

the people coming in the house to see

that things are loosening up in this

section." It is about the consensus of

the opinion of these men.

Salem, O., October 24—en route.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News.

The instructions published with the

sample State ballot in yesterday's News

are not fully correct in one particular.

"If you want to vote a straight ticket,

stamp within the big square containing

the picture at the top of the ticket. If

you stamp within the big square you

must not stamp anywhere else on the

ticket, or you will lose your vote." The

People's party ticket is marked with the

stamp being on the plow. So placed

(and there being no mark anywhere else

than the whole ballot) it votes that ticket

straight."

Now, these instructions would be cor-

rect when applied to a full ticket—that

is, a ticket containing a candidate for

every office to be voted for on the whole

ticket, such as the present Democratic

or Republican parties, but not as to the

People's party, State or county tickets

for neither of these is a full ticket.

There is no candidate on the People's

party State ticket for Judge of the Su-

preme Court in the First district, and

no candidate on the county ticket for

Judge of the Superior Court for the term

beginning in 1896, and only one candi-

date (Silas M. Shepard) of the two judges to

be elected for the term beginning in

November, 1894.

Therefore, the voter may stamp the

People's party State ticket at the head

within the square containing the plow

and hammer, and this will be a vote

for all the candidates on the People's party

State ticket; he may also stamp the

county ticket for a Judge of the Superior

Court of the First district on any one of

the other tickets by stamping within the

square on the left hand and opposite the

name of the Judge so voted for. This is

a valid ticket, the same rule applies to

the county ticket of the People's party—

by stamping within the square contain-

ing plow and hammer at the head, this

will be a vote for the entire People's

party county ticket, and will be counted,

and if the voter desires to vote for a

Judge for the Superior Court for the

term beginning in 1896 and for the

other Judge for the term commencing in

1894, he can do so by stamping the

square opposite the names of the Judge

voted for on either of the other tickets.

In other words a voter has a right to vote

for candidates to fill all of the offices,

and where there are no candidates, or

not enough to fill all the places he may

vote for the remainder on some other

ticket in the way indicated.

The law on this point (after the voter

has received his ballot from the poll-

clerk) is as follows: "If the voter stamps

the large square indorsing the device,

he shall not stamp elsewhere on his

ballot, unless there be no candidate

for some office in the list printed under

such stamped device, in which case he

may indicate his choice for such office

by stamping the square to the left of

the name of any candidate for such office

on any other list." WM. PATTERSON.

Mr. Milburn and the Saloons.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News.

The action of the "Good Citizenship"

investigating committee has called forth

considerable discussion, both pro and

con. Mr. Milburn's sermon of Sunday

evening last seems to be the point of

attack for those who defend the action

of the committee. It seems to me that

the reply of Mr. Cottman covers the

ground most fully and ably.

The members of this investigating

committee were told that the liquor laws

were being violated with impunity. In

the interest of good citizenship and the

enforcement of law, they wished to as-

certain the facts of the case.

They have any use for a platform, but

would simply allow each candidate to

make his own platform.

The Republican, Democratic and

People's parties have by declaration or

silence in their platforms, bound their

candidates to the continuation of the

liquor traffic. Whereas, as the Good

Citizenship platform declares, "the sal-

oon must go."

Now, what kind of a good citizen

would he be who would accept a nomi-

nation on a whisky platform and by that

very acceptance (actions speak louder

than words) declare his friendship to

the traffic and then shed crocodile tears

and tell Good Citizens he was opposed

to it. It seems to me that a man pos-

sessing of such qualities is unworthy the

confidence of any party. In so far as

they support any candidates, then, it

must be those of the Prohibition party,

for it is they alone who can truthfully

say "the saloon must go." Our platform

binds up to it whereas the others have

pledged their men the other way.

O. T. CUMBACK.

12 E. Washington street, Indianapolis.

A DAY OF REVELRY.

"Everything Goes" on Sunday Under

the Immaculate Sullivan Regime.

Indianapolis Journal, Monday, Sept. 28, 1891.

The picture at the top of the ticket. If

Democratic organs and by the Demo-

cratic campaign orators in favor of the

Sullivan administration is its high moral

qualification, which includes the restric-

tion of all kinds of vice to the minimum

and the rigid enforcement of all laws and

ordinances. If this claim were just, it

would follow that after eighteen months

control in Indianapolis the saloons would

close every night at 11 o'clock and stay

closed on Sunday, and that the gamblers

longer are this would have beaten their

various implements into plow-

shares and pruning-hooks. Never was

there a more absurd and baseless claim

than that of the Sullivan administration

to a patent and monopoly on all the pri-

vate and political virtues extant.

Not with vision to getting himself in a

frame to mail his wife and children, nor

yet with the idea of playing an engage-

ment in Mayor Sullivan's court, a Jour-

nal reporter took an hour and a half's run

yesterday among the saloons. The pur-

pose of it was to show to The News, which

seems to have gone blind since Sullivan

was nominated, that the saloons are en-

forced the restrictions on that business

which the law allows. The result of yes-

terday's investigation proves that "the

Sunday way into the saloons is broad

and easy, and many there be that

find it so."

The saloon with its curtains down and

its screen moved aside is the exception

and those with the front or side door

open are the rule. The ratio of saloons

to those closed is not less than five

to one. On making an investigation like

that for which the Journal emissary

misses his accustomed Sunday service is

struck with the large proportion of sal-

oons that corner on streets or alleys, or

which have a hallway contiguous to the

street or alley that affords a side ingress

and, in the case of those located next to

a stairway, three times out of four there

will be found doors opening into the

saloon at the foot of the stairs. There

are also many places where saloons are

in connection with a restaurant. In such

cases all that is necessary is for the vi-

sitor to catch the eye of the restaurant

clerk, assume a cold-beer expression, and

the clerk jerks his head in the direction

of the rear, and there an open door gives

access to the saloon. In some places

LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

A MEMBER OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION CONTINUES HIS STORY.

Precious Barrels of Oil Dashed Away by Ice Waves—A Child Born—Dangerous Hunt for the Walrus—Reindeer.

The grim little steamship Falcon, July 2, 1894, left the dock in Brooklyn amid the deafening cheers of the crowd on the wharf, having on board the fourteen members of the second Peary North Greenland expedition. She was filled from stem to stern, causing her to ride low in the water. The hold was full of provisions and coal for the ship, while the deck was covered with oil barrels, hay bales, lumber, boats, etc., beside eight little dogs and five dogs. It took us two days to steam to Boston, where we were visited by some six thousand people. On our way north we visited Portland, Me., where a banquet was given for us by the city. We stopped two days at the quaint old town of St. Johns, New Brunswick, where we took on more coal and provisions. Here we were entertained royally by the American consul and Governor O'Brien. Two days out of St. Johns we saw our first iceberg, which loomed up out of the fog dangerously near the ship.



AN ESKIMO WOMAN.

We steamed up the rock-bound coast of Labrador, stopping at all the settlements purchasing dogs of the Eskimo. We were besieged with questions in regard to the Eskimos at the World's Fair. Our next port was Hopedale, a Danish settlement in South Greenland, where we purchased more dogs. We also visited Godhavn, Umanak, and Tasiilaq. Leaving Tasiilaq we encountered our first pack ice, plowing our way through the broken cakes, some times stopped entirely. In such cases the stanch little vessel would back off and go at it again, driving herself full speed into the pack. For sixty miles we kept on up, where we once more got into open water.

August 1 we reached Cape York, the most easterly settlement of the northern Eskimo, and what a spectacle presented itself. Dirty, greasy and vermin-infested, they surrounded us, chattering like monkeys. The men were clothed in parkies, boots and boots, best-skin trousers and seal-skin boots; they wore their hair long and matted together around their repulsive faces. The women, dressed in almost the same way as the men, except that their trousers were shorter and their boots longer.

Accompanied by Eskimos, Lieutenant Peary succeeded in persuading two men with their families to accompany us to the site of our headquarters, by the promise of a shotgun to each, and in half an hour they had their tents and all their belongings on board ship.

August 2 we steamed up into Bowdoin bay. The site for our winter quarters was on a small stretch of level ground, immediately in front of the towering cliffs of Mt. Bartlett. Up the little valley everything looked white and cold, and to those who were to make it their home the outlook was not the brightest. Several days were consumed in unloading the ship and building the foundation for the house. Leaving the majority of the party to work on the house, Lieutenant Peary, Dr. Vincent, Mr. Entrikin and myself left Bowdoin bay in the Falcon on a walrus hunt. The captain, Mr. Herbert, and I sighted several of the monsters lying on an ice cake. Two whale-boats were immediately lowered, one manned by Capt. Bartlett, Dr. Vincent, four sailors and an Eskimo harpoon, the other by Entrikin, four sailors, an Eskimo and myself. The captain secured the first walrus only a few moments before our native drove his harpoon into one, which drove immediately, giving the boat a terrible lurch as it reached the end of the line. A moment more and we were being towed swiftly through the water, followed by a hundred infuriated boats, barking furiously at us and coming up dangerously near the boat. Entrikin and I were kept busy shooting into the angry herd. There came a full stop in the motion of the boat, and then two crashes in rapid succession and we were thrown on our faces in the bottom of the boat as the walrus that had been towing us drove his gleaming tusks through the bow, almost capsizing us.

A bullet from Entrikin's carbine killed the walrus from further pursuit. The captain, who had been in the boat, unfortunately proved to be his last bullet. My own cartridges soon ran out, and we had to resort to ours and host-looks to ward off the furious attacks of the wounded herd. Fortunately it was for us that the people on the ship had been watching the walrus through glasses, as they came up to us none too soon, picking us up in a rather exhausted condition. However, we succeeded in gathering in twenty-nine large walrus, weighing between thirty and fifty tons, and two thousand pounds. This would feed our large pack of dogs for some time.

"Saw Two Antlers Lifted." With these on board, we steamed south again, stopping at the site of the Peary House, where, in 1873, Hans's party spent such a wretched winter, to Orlick's bay, the haunt of the reindeer. Here we had our first experience with these animals. I had gone only a short distance when I saw, a little way ahead of me, a massive pair of antlers just over the top of the ice. I slowly raised my carbine to my shoulder, and was taking careful aim when there came a sharp report, and I saw two deer throw up their heads, take two or three steps forward and drop dead. It was not my bullet that killed him, but that of the native boy who had been crawling for the same deer. I gave vent to some good round English phrases, but, as he did not understand me, it

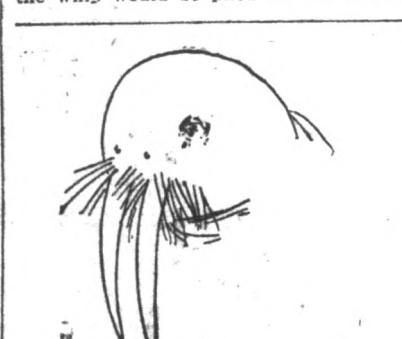
did not have the desired effect, as he only laughed. I did not get within gunshot of another deer that trip. The other men gathered in fifteen fine deer, and, feeling satisfied with the trip, made for headquarters, where the walrus and deer were unloaded. As we had no further use for the ship, she left Bowdoin bay, August 20, for the South. The little party of fourteen sat on the rocks watching the ship as she grew smaller and smaller, and finally disappeared behind an iceberg; and as the wind wafted back faintly the whistle of the ship, every one realized that the last cord had been severed that bound us to all that was near and dear. But work was begun again with a cheerfulness that was surprising.

Lieutenant Peary divided the party into three sections. The ice cap party was to advance provisions for the following spring campaign inland three hundred miles. The hunting party, which I was a member, was to gather in the winter's supply of venison. The remainder of the party was employed in completing the house.

The continual storms prevented the ice cap party getting further than twenty-six miles inland. The hunting party succeeded in killing a few deer and reindeer. A Terrible Catastrophe. Our first real trouble began in October. I had just returned from a hunting trip, and was sitting in the dining-room chatting with my comrades, when we were startled by a low rumbling sound that grew louder and louder as we listened. Rushing out into the snow-storm, we stumbled down to the shore, where we beheld one of the wildest sights it has ever been a lot to witness. The ice, which was some four inches thick, had begun to break up, and as the noise grew louder, the heavy cakes of ice were tossed about like so many chips; the waves dashing them high on the rocks. At last the water rose up the bank it lapped in our little boat, the "Doris"—we saw her picked up by a huge wave and tossed about like a rubber ball for a moment, when she was caught between two cakes of ice and crushed into a thousand pieces. Not satisfied, the angry waves went on piling ice crashing through the steam launch, demolishing her engine. Holding our breath almost, we watched the spectacle until there came a cry from one of the men that God! the oil was going. Knowing that to lose our oil meant to freeze, as we had no substitute for fuel, we tried to save the barrels by forming a line down the bank. In this way we held three or four barrels for a moment, but a wave larger than ever dashed up the rocks, drenching us to the skin, and as it receded, it took every barrel of oil that was more precious than gold. We stood grouped together on the shore, watching the wreckage of the launch as they were hurled about and crushed in the angry, growling mass of ice below.

By midnight the awful scene had quieted down, so that with the aid of lanterns we were able to jump from one ice pan to another. We found, to our dismay, that at least half the oil that was to keep us in warmth and comfort had been lost. The next day we spent in getting the oil barrels on shore, and after a careful inventory, found that to keep the baby that had been born, all the men would have to live with little or no fire. The cause of this tidal wave or ice breaking was the coming of a huge iceberg, from the great Bowdoin glacier, just back of the house. On the darkness set in, and with it came the Eskimos to visit the "igloo" of the white men. Some of them snow-shoes and others had to sleep on the floor in the main room of our house. We had as many as twenty visitors in one day. How they all managed to sleep in the little six-by-ten room is a mystery to me yet. At the time they stayed at our headquarters they lived on frozen walrus meat, which they would chop up with a knife and swallow without thawing.

A Trip to the Settlement. In December our supply of dog-food gave out. Just before Christmas, in company with Lieutenant Peary, I made my initial trip to the settlement of Kanraduksook, some seventy miles distant from our house. We were dressed in heavy fur clothing from head to foot after the fashion of the natives, and were accompanied by a sled dog and a reindeer. We rode on two native ivory-runners sledged piled high with bear skins and pulled by eleven heavy wolf dogs hitched abreast. Our drivers guided the dogs by the whip only—generally about twenty rods. If they wished the dogs to turn to the left they would strike the snow on the right of the dogs, crying "hovah!" If to the right the whip would be pitted on the left.



A WALRUS.

the team, and the word "aseuk!" if not heeded, would be emphasized by a smart crack on the ear of the leader. After a few miles our dogs settled down into a slow, swinging trot peculiar to this species, and we were whirling along through an ever changing panorama of fairyland.

The ice over which we were traveling seemed to the eye as molten gold, while the towering icebergs appeared as palaces of ice. The Eskimos, who were painted all sorts of grotesque and weird figures among the rocks of the towering ice, looked more like a streak of white upon a black background. The reindeer, which in the winter are perfectly white, looked ghostly enough as they appeared against the black rocks in the gorges.

We reached the settlement and were welcomed by the hospitable natives, who did everything in their power to make us comfortable. WALTER T. SWAIN.

A Polygamist's Pardon. Chicago Record. The other day President Cleveland pardoned a man of W. S. Hansen, who was convicted in the United States courts twenty years ago of polygamy and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. It was shown on the trial that he had twenty-five wives, four more than the prophet Brigham, and the largest number on record. He is a Swede by birth and has a ranch in Box Elder county, Utah. He served his term of imprisonment, and the pardon of the President was intended simply to restore him to citizenship, as he is a man of powerful influence in that section of the Territory, and the Democrats were relying on his aid in the campaign. Hansen is represented to have put away all his wives, but continues to support them.

Not Uncommon. Harrow's Bazar. "It must be strange for the Spaniards to feel that they are ruled over by a more infant." "Why?" "It's uncommon." "Humph! It's plain you never had an infant."

FAVORITE KINDS OF TEA

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK LIKE DIFFERENT KINDS. Tea Tasters Do Not Swallow the Beverage—Pretty Chinese Tea Houses Where Tourists Are Served.

The tea statistics of the United States show an increased importation of almost 10,000,000 pounds between the years of 1891 and 1894. The importation for last year alone was 97,632,321 pounds. These enormous figures mean, but one thing. We are becoming more like our English cousins in their love for "the cup which cheers but does not inebriate." And while it is not probable that Americans will ever substitute tea for coffee in the morning, the afternoon tea is becoming more of a recognized institution yearly and less of a fad.

It is a curious fact in the tea trade that certain cities in the United States distinctly prefer certain kinds of tea. For instance, Poochow goes mainly to Philadelphia. The cultivated Bostonians discuss Browning over a cup of Formosa. Colorful Japan teas are preferred in the Western cities. New Yorkers cling to the thoroughly proper Congou or English breakfast tea.

According to importers, tea does not lose its flavor in being brought here, and if made here, as it is made in China, would have precisely the same bouquet. The tea which is the careful way it is packed. The same rule which applies to the housekeeper applies to the importer. Tea should be used as soon as it is opened. Housekeepers should buy it in small quantities and always keep it airtight in a dry place. Tea, as a rule, does not deteriorate greatly in value. Tea should be drunk from two to five minutes after it is made. It is not necessary to let it steep.

The Chinese Brew. The Chinese put the dry leaf in the cup and pour the fresh water just at boiling point over it. The sap which is secreted in the stemmy structure of the leaf is all that is good. This exudes in from two to five minutes. It allowed to stand longer the chemical quality in the leaf destroys the flavor and renders the tea indigestible and injurious. As for the woman who has her teapots standing on the stove all day and takes a cup whenever she feels weary, according to tea men it is a special dispensation of providence that she does not drop dead on the spot.

In China and Japan the work of cultivating and preparing tea for the market devolves principally upon the women. Tea grows on bushes from three to five feet high in plantations similar to cotton. In form the leaf is similar to smaller petals of a rose. For the arduous labor of picking, drying and rolling the tea leaf women receive from 10 to 20 cents a day. The cultivation of tea has been tried in the southern part of the United States, but owing to the small wages paid to Chinese laborers, we can not compete.

One of the interesting features of China to tourists are the tea houses. They are little, ornate buildings with Chinese draperies, screens, lanterns and fans form the principal decoration. The low tea tables are covered with Chinese paper and the exquisite cups and saucers revolve upon the heart of a turn collector. They are usually presided over by a matron and her several daughters. They all know a little English, and are extremely polite. When a stranger appears on the threshold the matron immediately surrounds and fans him, while the mother hustles off to make a cup of tea. He is not asked if he wants it—that fact is taken for granted. If he hesitates and does not drink it as soon as it is handed to him, in very active broken English they urge him to drink it before it spoils.

Stimulating Varieties. The only teas which have at all the stimulating effect ascribed to alcohol are the Congou, Ceylon and India teas. Of these they are made of more than the ordinary strength. We do not drink tea nearly so strong as they do in England. In China, where it is a national beverage, they drink it in smaller quantities and oftener, and always without milk or sugar. Putting rum and cordials in tea is a thoroughly European and American idea, and would suggest to the Chinaman, if he were familiar with that flavor, "painting the lily."

The purest tea are Congou and Congou. There is a little coloring matter in green tea, but not enough to be injurious. For their own use, however, the Chinese never color their tea. For the very best quality one should not pay more than a dollar a pound. More is a fancy price. Nothing, probably, indicates so clearly the hold tea has upon its drinkers than the fact that hard times never affect the quantity sold. There is a demand for inferior qualities, probably, but even with the poorest there are always enough tea in the cupboard for a cheering cup.

It is very interesting to watch a tea taster at work. He is seated before a round revolving table, on the edge of which are several dozen cups. At his feet is an enormous funnel-shaped cup, into this he spits the tea after tasting. For a tea taster to swallow the tea is an unheard-of thing. In the center of the table is a pair of scales. A nickel five cent piece is the only weight used. Its balance being the regulating quantity of tea used for each cup. Two cauldrons of boiling water splutter on a gas stove.

Turning the table around the taster ingests each cup in turn. He decides upon their respective values and quality by the fragrance, the brightness of the leaf, its formation, the smaller and closer the better, the color and taste of the tea. So accurate do these men become in their judgments that they can frequently pick out the different brands of tea in a mixture. Not only does time impair these peculiar faculties, but rather seems to develop and sharpen them. There has never been a woman tea taster. The prevailing opinion is that with tea, like wine, a woman's palate lacks the discriminating appreciation, and unqualifies her for the position.

A Surprised Boy. Teacher (to Baltimore street boy): Now, if you have a meal at 12 o'clock, what do you call it? "Luck," said the boy.

A Ruddy Glow on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down. Scott's Emulsion taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Borne, N. Y. All druggists.

Mme. M. YALE'S EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC. Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Only remedy known to restore gray hair to its natural color without dye. Absolutely pure. Price, \$1. Sold by C. F. KOLB, Prospect and State streets.



You need have no care as to fit—that's our business. Come see our Fall Stock of Suits and Overcoats, they're brimfull of style. Prices \$8 to \$35.



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Children's Cloaks Come over on the little side street, 30 to 38 North Illinois Street.

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The Famous Cloak and Fur House 52 and 54 North Illinois Street.

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6 and 8 W. Wash. St.

In Clothing we have no competition other than first-class tailors. In fact, you'd have to look more than twice to tell if our garments weren't custom made.

EXTENSION TABLES We have cut the prices on our Extension Tables 30 per cent. We can show you best \$10 and \$15 Table in the city.

FOLDING BEDS all cut to make room for Christmas Goods. \$25 Folding Bed will sell at \$15. \$50 Folding Bed will sell at \$35. \$125 Folding Bed will sell at \$90.

ROCKERS Over 2,000—come and count them—and not a shop-worn one or a sticker among them. We can give you a quartered Oak Rocker, upholstered in plush or silk, at \$2, worth \$4. Come and see our line of Rockers whether you want to buy or not. 300 samples Rockers in Oak, Willow, Birch, Mahogany, upholstered in Silk, Tapestry, Brocatelle, Silk Damask and Leather.

RUGS Just received a fine assortment of Rugs in Fur, Symrna, Moquette and Daghestan. Don't fail to see them.

CHENILLE PORTIERES A handsome line of Chenille Portieres in all shades, with beautiful dado and heavy fringe. See our Tapestry Curtain; something new and effective.

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OIL CLOTH A complete line of Oil Cloth, all styles and prices. Zinc Binding for oil cloth. Zinc Boards, all sizes. Mica from 2c a sheet up.

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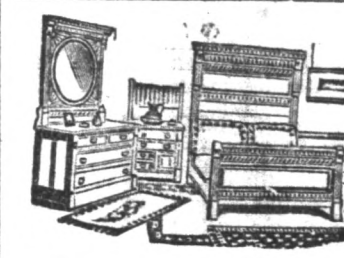
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LAMPS 100 samples to select from. An elegant line of Banquet, Parlor, Library and Piano Lamps just received. Also fine assortment of Silk Shades.

WALL PAPER \$4 will paper your room 15x15, hanging included. 50 pattern and colors to select from. \$1.50 will buy enough paper for side walls, ceiling and border. Come and see our special bargains in 3c paper. Don't fail to see our parlor paper. Largest and best line in the city.

WORLD'S FAIR

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BEDROOM SUITES

We have just received a large line of Curly Birch and Mahogany Suites. 40 samples to select from. We also bought 500 Oak Bedroom Suites way below value. It will pay you to see them.

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